

Intimations.

DAKIN'S
SPARKLING AERATED
WATERS
ARE UNSURPASSED.

SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

COAST ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

No Extra Charge for Packing.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
HONGKONG.(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IN drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enable us to purchase direct from the Manufacturers on the very best terms, and thus give us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialities of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S TONIC
SARSAPARILLA
PREPARED FROM THE FINEST
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,
(Especially "In Vacuo")
and containing in each drachm one grain of
Iodide of Potassium.
These medicines combined have long ranked
as the most certain alternatives known, being
indicated in all diseases of the skin, and in
affections arising from poverty or impurity of
the Blood.
Price—8-oz. Bottles 1.50 each, 15.00 per dozen
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**WATSON'S
FLUID EXTRACT
OF
TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLUM.**
This preparation will afford a satisfactory
and reliable remedy in all cases of sick-headache
and biliousness when the bowels and liver are
sluggish from climatic or other causes.
In Bottles 1s and 1s.50 each.

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acts as a "Tonic Laxative" and establishes
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This Wine possesses the tonic and anti-febrile
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Quinquina or Jesuit's Bark, combined with the
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adapted for use of Convalescents from Malarial
Fever, and other climatic diseases.
In Bottles 1s.50 each.

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TONIC.**
This Tonic is strongly recommended in all
diseases characterized by Anemia, Weakness,
and for promoting and restoring a healthy
appetite and imparting strength and vigour to
the system.
In Bottles 1s and 1s.50 each.

**WATSON'S
AROMATIC QUININE WINE.**
An agreeable preparation of the Sulphate of
Quinine in combination with Aromatics.
Especially useful as a Tonic in cases of Debility,
resulting from Fever, enervating effects of climate,
etc.
Price 1s per Bottle.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.

DEATH.
On the 2nd instant, at "Brockhurst," Mount
Gough, ANNIE ROSE, the dearly beloved Wife
of H. L. DENNIS, aged 31. 1875

BIRTH.
On the 31st July, at Canton, the wife of
GEORGE D. FRAXON, of a daughter. 1873

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1889.

THE Hongkong Masonic Club, owing to
internal dissensions for which there is no
possible excuse, has recently got into a
very bad way. After overcoming the
initial difficulties inherent to all such
institutions, the Club, which has no superior
for comfort and convenience in this part
of the world, was rapidly making its way
and showing good financial results when
an indiscreet and entirely uncalled-for
remark on the part of one of the General
Committee, who ought to have known
better, caused about twenty members,
regular frequenters of the Club, to resign.
As these members were actually the best
customers of the Club, their secession had
the effect of turning a monthly credit
balance into a considerable loss, and the
question soon arose as to future contingencies.
At a meeting of the Directors and
General Committee to consider the situation,
it was eventually decided to give the
Club a further three months' trial, at an
increased rate of subscription, and at the
end of that time, if results are not

sufficiently prosperous to warrant a still
further term, the place will be finally closed.
The closing of the Masonic Club would
be a matter for general regret, and would
certainly reflect gravely on the brother-
hood in this colony. But unless an entirely
new regime is established, and that without
delay, there would appear to be no
substantial prospects of ultimate success.
It is really singular to what an insignificant
extent the advantages provided by this
Club have been availed of by the Masonic
fraternity, both resident and non-resident.
Members have preferred to swelter on the
Queen's Road level rather than enjoy the
cool breeze in the Masonic Club, and simply
because it was too much trouble to take a
minute's quiet walk up Zetland Street.
Persons who never in their lives had pre-
viously seen the inside of a club, and whose
ideas of comfort and enjoyment suggested a
fourth-rate dram-shop in Tai-ping-shan,
could not—no, by Jove, they really couldn't,
face that stiff hundred and fifty yards up
the hill. And it is this class, and that
other section of inveterate grumblers, who
will above all miss the Masonic Club,
when its portals are closed. The efforts
of gentlemen who devoted both time
and money to provide pleasure to their
fellow-men have been altogether ignored,
and they, of course, will know right well
how to appreciate the treatment they have
received in their efforts to do good. There
has been some talk of starting a non-
masonic club on the ashes of the Masonic
Club, when it becomes a thing of the past.
Bosh! If the bonds of freemasonry can't
keep together the class that has supported
the Masonic Club, it is quite certain
that the wholesale introduction of outsiders
can only lead to social chaos. The
Masonic Club ought to be a paying
concern, and it would be that under
proper management. Why don't the
members take some active steps in sup-
porting the Directors to prevent such a
useful institution from going to wreck and
ruin?

TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL (?) IMPOSITION.
LONDON, July 31st.
The Bill proposing the grants has been read
a first time.

CRETE.
It is reported that the Foreign Minister has
intimated that Crete should remain Turkish
territory.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We believe we are correct in saying that the
promised sensational suit of *Joseph and Freder-
icks v. Rustomey* will not "come off." In
fact, it has collapsed.

THE P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *City of Rio*
Tamara arrived in port this afternoon, but we
are compelled to hold over the telegraphic news
taken from our exchanges.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the
Ocean Steamship Co's steamer *Diamond*, from
Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday
afternoon, and is due on the 7th inst.

THE report from the Observatory states that
yesterday's typhoon struck the coast to the south
of Foochow, and is moving westwards. The
office chimera is of opinion that it will tire
out before reaching here, though.

THE remarkable fact that a city of 110,000 inhabi-
tants could have an entire day without the
occurrence of a single death is furnished by the
authorities at Graz, in Austria. This occurred
on May 31st. Upon two other days, in 1878
and 1879, the same singular fact is noted.

In 1863 the quantity of beer brewed in the United
States was 2,006,625 barrels, or 62,205,375
gallons. In 1878 there were 100,000 barrels,
in 1888 24,680,219, or a good deal more than a
barrel for every man in the Union. The excise
duties paid on beer in 1887-88 amounted to
nearly \$23,000,000.

THE Macao Independent states that the Portu-
guese Government have appointed a Consul of
the first class at Canton, the official selected
being Sr. Demetrio Cinatti, formerly harbour-
master at Macao. The Archdiocese never adds
that he will have plenty of work, for there are
plenty of unfortunate Portuguese in the City of
Rams.

ACCORDING to a French astronomer, the cooling of
the terrestrial crust apparently goes on more
rapidly under the sea than with a land surface.
From this he argues that the crust must thicken
under oceans at a much more rapid rate, so as
to give rise to a swelling up and distortion of the
thinner portions of the crust that is forming
mountain chains.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at
the Murray Barracks to-morrow evening, com-
mencing at 7.30 o'clock. The following will be
the programme:—

March....."Forward".....Doppler.
Lancers....."Connaught".....D'Albert.
Valse....."Southern Breeze".....Michele.
Polka....."Toujours Gallant".....Fahnestock.
Quadrille....."Fidèle".....Williams.
Gallo....."The Fanny".....Marion.
"God save the Queen."

A PARAGRAPH that appeared in last night's
Telegraph ought to have read:—"The solicitors
for the defendant in the libel suit *R. Fraser-
Smith v. C. Murray Bain*, have made an
application to the Court for a further extension
of fourteen days to answer the plaintiff's petition.
They will get it without opposition. We mean
to fight fair." The original manuscript was
badly mutilated by the festive cup, and the
transposition escaped the notice of our eagle-
eyed proof-reader.

THE Stamp Office and Money Order Office will
be closed on Monday next, being a Bank holiday.

AN ass which will probably end fatally was
committed in Gough Street to-day. A master-
tailor was walking along when four men, who
it is believed, belong to the Tailors' Guild,
attacked him with knives. He was stabbed in
the foot, and his left thumb nearly cut off, and
when removed to the Hospital he was one mass
of blood. No arrests have been made. It is
stated that he is a "foreign" tailor—made
European clothes—and the other "foreign"
tailors tried to make him join their guild. He
had refused several times, and been warned of
what would happen, and he defied them success-
fully until to-day.

WHAT is the matter with our morning contem-
porary? In its report of the meeting of the
shareholders of the Steam Launch Co., Ltd., held
yesterday, we are told that there were present,
in addition to the Directors and Secretary—two
of the former, not being shareholders, having no
right to be present—"a number of Chinese
gentlemen." Why didn't the reporter of the *Daily*
Press state how many Chinese gentlemen were
present, and give their names? The report of
the meeting of a public company should at least
be accurate; the reporter is now referring to
grossly mislaid. This sort of thing may be
diplomatic, but it is not honest journalism.

It is not generally known, says a correspondent,
writing from Tangier, that besides being the
lineal descendant of the prophet's daughter,
Fatima, by her marriage with Mohammed's famous
General, Ali Behr, the present Sultan, has some
Irish blood in his veins. In the early part of
the present century an Irish sergeant of sappers,
who had been detached from the British
body at Gibraltar at the request of the
Sultan, Sidi Mohammed, died in the latter's
service. His widow, a pretty Galway girl,
wishing to be sent home, sought an audience
of his Majesty. It was granted, with the result
that Sidi Mohammed, struck by her beauty,
made her an offer of marriage, which she
accepted. She became the Sultan's favorite wife,
and on his death her son, Muley Yezid, nick-
named "the Red Beard," assumed the throne.
Figures in history as the most powerful
monarch known in the annals of Morocco. His
favorite pastime was to roast Jews alive in the
body of a bull, or to play bowls with the heads
of his attendants, freshly decapitated for the
purpose. With strange inconsistency he would
at other times perform acts of the most outstand-
ing generosity and kindness, thus causing his
name to be cursed and blessed in turns.

A TAKOW correspondent writes:—Great improve-
ments are proposed for the South of Formosa.
Mr. Matheson, the Governor's engineer, arrived
at Anping, a fortnight ago, to make surveys for
lines of railway between this and Taiwanfoo,
and from Anping to the city. A scheme is also
under consideration for the dredging of this har-
bour, but we fear this is in the far future, as there
would be so little return for the expenditure.
A harbour in the South is sadly wanted, but we
would venture to suggest Anping as a far more
important centre, from its proximity to the city
of Taiwanfoo, or rather *Tainan*, as it is now
called. Tainanfoo, alas, roughly, the entire
import trade of South Formosa and we doubt if,
even with a good harbour here, the trade could be
diverted. It seems to me that the resources of the
Governor would be infinitely better devoted to
the construction and maintenance of high roads
connecting all the principal producing districts.
The existing roads, or tracks, are simply
deplorable, and in wet weather become im-
passable. There is a considerable excitement among
the natives over the projected improvements,
and it is to be hoped that some of the more
schemes may be successfully accomplished.
The South has, so to speak, been neglected.
His Excellency will win the gratitude of
Chinese and foreigners both if he undertakes
some work of a permanent nature. With good
roads there is a great future for Formosa, and
the many valuable resources of the island could
be developed in a very short time.

FOR some time past the sentries on duty in the
vicinity of Alcoholic Street have unaccountably
developed Alcoholic symptoms during their
period of duty, which led, lately, to the issue of an
order forbidding soldiers going into the Chinese
shops in the locality where liquor was sold.
One of these shopkeepers, finding the prohibition
seriously affected his sales of three dollars-a-dozen
whisky, instituted an out-door trade so that thirty
soldiers could buy the fiery fluid without entering
the shop. Inspector Swanton therefore ob-
tained two suits of uniform from the regimental
depot, and last evening sent out a couple of
constables, dressed in the uniform, to lay for the
illicit vendors. They met a Chinaman who was
suspected, and asked him to sell them some
spirits. He produced a bottle of brandy of an
unknown brand, for which he charged forty
cents, and was at once accosted by a "soldier"
patron. His cries brought out the neighbors, who,
armed with bamboo, commenced a vigorous
onslaught on the defenceless constables, bruising
them considerably, and compelling them to
release their prisoner and beat a hasty retreat.
A summons was issued, and the liquor traffic
keeper, whilst specking of this liquor traffic
may be again urged upon the authorities that
importance of supplying the stuff which is
baked out to our soldiers and sailors, both east
and west of the city. The police inspectors, we
understand, have frequently taken samples and
forwarded them for analysis, but they never hear
any more about them. It is disgraceful that the
slush now vendod should be allowed in any
licensed house.

THE FEMININE FESTIVAL.

To-day is the 6th day of the 7th moon, and
to-night will be the Eve of the Chinese "Seventh
Night," the anniversary of the meeting of the
fair "Seventh Sister" or the "Weaving Girl"
(the patron of all young girls in China, who
aspire to be dexterous in embroidery), and
Tung-wing, a cowherd immortalized in Chinese
mythology. This is the day, when every house-
hold in China in which there are young wives
or unmarried maidens, whether rich or poor,
high or low, bring out the image of the "Seventh
Sister" and deck it in dresses of seed pearls
embroidered on the richest of silks, loading it
with pearls and other gems and that is costly
and beautiful that can be procured from their
own stores of treasures. They buy the best
fruits of the season to place before the shrine
of the goddess, as a token of adoration of
her as their patron saint. In addition to the
piles of fruit tastefully and artistically arranged on
one or two or even three square tables, placed
longitudinally before the shrine according to
the amount of votive offerings, there are arranged
whatever curious or ingenious toys they can
procure, whether the handwork of a *Yeh Awai*,
or of an almond-eyed countryman. We are

speaking, of course, of the families blessed with
the possession of a lot of lucre. When all these
offerings have been arranged and placed in posi-
tions that may strike the eye, the young wives and
young maidens, dressed in their richest raiment,
go down on their knees just as the clock strikes
twelve and commences the advent of the event-
ful seventh day, and adore the fairy goddess. In
Canton and Shanghai we have seen cases where,
the families being particularly wealthy, as much
as three or four thousand dollars were spent on
votive offerings, and in such cases, especially
in Canton, where so many bad characters roam
about, great is the temptation to them to reap a
harvest. To prevent this the wealthy engaged even
as many as a dozen soldiers, armed with rifle and
bayonet, to stand guard at their doors, with
orders to shoot or kill anyone audacious enough
to violate the laws of *meum and tuum*.
But to make all this plain to our readers we
must go a little into the tradition of the thing.

A long, long while ago, according to the legends
of the land, we live in, Jupiter, or Siang-tai, as
the Chinese call him, to reward the virtuous
life and filial piety of a lowly cowherd, named
Tung-wing living in Shan-si, sent down from
heaven one of the fairies named Ts'ui Chai-yi,
or "Seventh sister" to be for a certain time his
wife. The fairy, having taken unto herself
the form of a beautiful woman, presented
herself one day while Tung-wing was
watching his cattle, and by her fascinations
induced him to take her to wife. A
cowherd in China is not different from those
of the same vocation in other countries, and
hence Tung-wing was put to sore straits to
support his fairy wife, who, seeing this, told her
husband that she was an adept at weaving cloth
and the art of embroidery, and by the
means she would be able to get a good living
at home whilst he went out as usual in his daily
duties. Transported with joy (for he was far
from suspecting the true origin of his new-found
wife) Tung-wing gave himself up to the bliss of
a matrimonial life, the result of which, at the
usual period, was a very fine and, of course,
handsome boy. This boy, when he had come to
years of discretion, finally took high literary
honours, and became a *Chuang Yuan*, or
Optimus, in the Examinations in the Capital.
But with the youngster we have nothing to do,
so will leave him here. The newly married
couple became so enamoured, and so devoted
that when the time came for Ts'ui Chai-yi to
return to her place among the stars in heaven,
she rebelled against the decrees of Olympian
Jove and would not go. So Jupiter, in his
wrath, thundered at the poor lovesick fairy, who
in fear and trembling obeyed the inevitable decree,
but, kneeling at the foot of the "brass bound
gates," besought Jove to grant that her husband,
at the end of his span of life should join her in
heaven and be to her among the stars what he
had been on this mundane globe. Jove refused at
first, but at last consented on the condition that
they were to meet but once a year, and that on the
7th day of the 7th moon (to-morrow), when
the stars are in conjunction.

Tung Wing, after seeing his son become a
Chuang Yuan and after gazing on three genera-
tions, left this world of troubles and joyfully went
to join his heavenly spouse in the starry
spheres. So loving had these two been while on
earth that even the birds of the air took com-
pasion at the enforced separation of the devoted
cowherd and Ts'ui-chai-yi, and so on the evening
of the 6th day of the 7th moon, when Tung Wing
started on his journey heavenwards, to get to
Ts'ui Chai-yi, who was twinkling in her place
near the Milky Way, or "The River" (heavenly
stream) as the Chinese call that portion of the
constellation, all the birds left this terrestrial
globe to join themselves into a bridge in order
to enable Tung Wing, or "Ngau long" (Cowler) as
he is better known among the people, to cross the
"Heavenly Stream" to join his fairy
wife. This is done every year by these birds, for,
as the legend goes, where do these birds go to after
the 6th day of the 7th moon? Strange to say, this
departure of the birds is a fact, so far as Canton
and this part of China is concerned, for they are
never seen after the 6th day of the 7th moon
until the next spring. And Ngau-long became
a denizen of the starry sphere, and Fairy Ts'ui
Chai-yi is happy.

For this reason, all the young wives in
China worship Ts'ui Chai-yi as the type of love
and constancy, and young maidens do so
because they wish the good fairy to guide their
deft fingers in the intricacies of embroidery
and fine needle work, and to see who is the
happy girl whom the Fairy has taken under her
protection, a test is given whereby each young
girl, after paying obeisance before the shrine at
the hour named, viz.: 12 a.m., 7th day of the 7th
moon—takes a needle and thread, and tries to
thread the needle over her head without looking.
The one who succeeds, of course, is supposed to be
under the particular protection of the Fairy, and
becomes for the hour the heroine of the household.
This belief is wrong among all Chinese families,
and we don't think they are far from right, for
to be able to thread a needle over one's head,
without looking, requires considerable acquaint-
ance with sewing, and pretty dexterous fingers.
We tried to thread a needle once, but gave it up
after an hour's hard work, and when we told a
friend about it, he "poohed" and "pshawed" and
tried to do the same, but after three-quarters of
an hour he said "give it up," and it was with
until a third party came that we discovered that
there was no eye to the needle. This was on
the 1st of April last.

THE PEAK DRAINAGE.

The following letter on the above subject,
addressed by the residents of the Peak to the
Government, speaks for itself:—

Hongkong, 29th July, 1889.

SIR,—We had the honor to address to you a
joint letter on the 14th May on the subject of
the drainage at the Peak, the receipt of which
was duly acknowledged. Since that date, we
regret to say, apparently no steps have been
taken to abate the serious nuisance complained
of. The noxious smells are becoming more
marked, and we have medical testimony to the
effect that some cases of sickness among Peak
residents are clearly traceable to drain poisons.
It is now high time that action should be
taken to remedy the serious defects of which
we complain, and that the public should be
informed of the nature of the proposed remedies.
We are aware that the Public Works Department
has had an enormous accession of work thrown
upon it owing to the recent severe storms
with which the Colony has been visited, still, we
would suggest, in a matter of such vital impor-
tance, touching as it does the sanitation of
Hongkong residents, extraordinary measures
should be adopted to eradicate the defective
drainage, even if it went the length of appointing
special officers for this particular duty.

While on the subject sanitation, we would
further direct the attention of His Excellency
the Governor to the water supply at the
Peak. A memorial addressed to yourself on
the matter is supposed to have resulted

in certain arrangements being made for the
pumping of water to the Peak level; but
no date was named when this would
become operative. We think it is due to us
that we should be fully informed when the new
service is likely to be completed, and also
what is the present position of the undertaking.
Further, we would specially direct attention to
the present system of drawing water from existing
public wells. Each household and each coolie
attends with their various buckets or receptacles
which are dipped into the wells and the water is
thus drawn out; the condition of these buckets
is all that is to be desired but the chances
and evidences are the other way. Kerosine
lamps have been impressed into service, and in
some households, owing to the bad smell
emitted by the water from the public wells, it
has had to be discontinued. In some of the
wells, formerly, a proper force-pump was
attached, which at all events ensured that the
water in the wells was not once adopted for
all the public wells at the Peak, and we shall
be glad to learn that the Government has given
the necessary order to that effect. We are also
of opinion that the wells should be deepened at
once, or there is every probability that a water
famine will be experienced during the coming
winter.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Here follow the signatures.)
The Hon. F. Stewart, M.A., LL.D., Colonial
Secretary.

ESSAYS ON EVERYDAY OBJECTS.

THE MOSQUITO.

The mosquito is an insect, but Pa says they
are devils. They are only little, and they
have six long legs and a needle made like a
tellyscope down their mouth. They attack
people in two ways. Sometimes they alight on
you very softly, and the first thing you know
you have an itching blister on your arm or your
neck. But that is only when they are out on
business. If they feel like having exercise, and
want you to take some as well, they are going
off to sleep for this. Maybe you're just dozing
off, and beginning to snore gently, and you'll
hear "Pi-i-ing" just above your face, and you
waken right up and reach for a towel. Then
the mosquito goes aloft and roasts in the curtains,
and laughs. Pa says he knows a broker, and
when the mosquitoes lights on him they get
blood-poisoning. A mosquito is not a heavy
insect, but when I go to slap one, I always hit
as though he weighed four pounds. I wish I could write all
I think about mosquitoes, but I forget any more.
(Fair.)

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

THE ABSENCE OF SINCERITY.

One of the ways in which the native insincerity
of the Chinese is most characteristically mani-
fested, is their demeanour towards children, who
are taught to be insincere, without consciousness
of the fact either on their own part, or on the
part of those who teach them. Before he is old
enough to talk, and when he can attach only the
vaguest significance to the words which he
hears, a child is told that unless he does as he is
bid, some terrific object, said to be concealed in
the sleeve of a grown person, will catch him if
he does not obey. The mother, and this fact
is not uncommon for foreigners to put in the
place of the unknown monster, and this fact
alone would be sufficient to account for all the
bad words which we frequently hear applied to
ourselves. Why should not children who may
have been afflicted with our vague terrors when
they were young, hoot us in the streets, as soon
as they have grown large enough to perceive that
we are not dangerous, but only ridiculous? The
carter who is annoyed by the urchins in the street
who yell after his foreign passenger, shouts to
them that he shall capture several of them, and
then on behind his cart, and carry them off.
The boatman, under like provocation, contents
himself with the observation that he shall pour
hot water upon them. The expressions,
"I'll kill you," are understood by a Chinese child
of some experience, to constitute an ellipsis for
"Stop that!" We have heard of a little foreign
miss of tender years, whose association with a
Chinese nurse had wrought its natural effect, so
that when the child was removed from her cradle
at a time, which did not commend itself to her
feelings, she comprehensively observed in Chinese,
"with injurious pleonasm," "I'll gore you, I'll
kill you, I'll rail at you, I'll beat you, I'll kill
you!"

It was in view of the results of such an educa-
tion as this, that M. Huc, whose language is not
perhaps too strong for the facts, comments upon
the characteristics of Chinese children, in words
which may recall the exclamation of De Quincey,
"What must it be to be a Chinese child!" "The
Chinese have in general so much precocity of
judgment and intelligence, that they are capable
of attending to serious business at an age when
European children think only of play; and
they are so early accustomed to the realities of
life, that the children of the great towns
soon learn to understand commercial affairs,
industrial speculations, and moreover all the
knaveries of stock-jobbing; and the children of
the country know perfectly well how much a
field of rice will produce, and can calculate
as any grown man the profits derivable from the
culture of the mulberry, or the tea-plant. These
little materialists appear to have somewhat
withered hearts, and are by no means remark-
able for candour or simplicity; they have seldom
any aspirations toward generous ideas or noble
sentiments, and one may see in the very look of
their narrow oblique eyes, the indications of
rugged, cupidity and cunning." It should be
added, that what M. Huc says of the precocious
development of Chinese children, is by no means
so applicable to those from the country, taken
as a class, as to those born in the city. Many of
the former grow up without ever having com-
ing in contact with an idea worth mentioning, and
their later development is a "intellectual turpitude,"
which we have already spoken of.

Of the politeness of the Chinese, we have
already, albeit very inadequately, spoken. It is
a topic intimately related to the one under con-
sideration. We must dissociate Chinese politeness
from those ideas of sincerity and cordiality
which to us constitute the charm of social inter-
course, for however sincere and cordial the
Chinese may sometimes be, these are not their
herent qualities to their politeness. It is rather
ceremony, the correct performance of those about him
necessary to put one at ease with those about him.
It is, as already remarked, analogous to a game
the right move, or who for any reason does not
make it, renders himself ridiculous. Every man is
suggested to be playing his part in public, a sup-
position which in China corresponds to the fact;
not to be ceremoniously polite at the right time,
is to lose "face," and as we have seen, "face" is
one of the most valued of Chinese possessions.
It is for this reason that studious "politeness" in
China is so often consistent with partly con-
cealed or altogether undisguised contempt. A

strange scholar who happens to be thrown into
the society of other scholars, will be promptly
exposed to the ordeal by what we have termed
the chess-game battle. If at any part of the
proceedings he betrays signs of not knowing the
next move, his inquisitors will not hesitate to
bring in the verdict, that he is an ignorant pre-
senter in the verdict, that he is an ignorant pre-
senter. "I said so and so to him, and instead
of the proper reply, he said so and so." This is
like a failure to give the password of a secret
society, or the countersign on picket, and will
naturally suggest that the person in question
should be arrested as a suspicious character,
endeavouring to pass under false pretences.
There is in Chinese a whole vocabulary of
words which are indispensible to one who
wishes to pose as a "polite" person, words in
which whatever belongs to the speaker is treated
with scorn and contempt, and what ever relates
to the person addressed is honourable. The
"polite" Chinese will refer to his wife, if driven
to the extremity of referring to her at all, as his
"dull thorn," or in some similar elegant figure of
speech, while the rustic, who grasps at the
substance of "politeness" although ignorant of
its formal expression, perhaps alludes to his
companion of his joys and sorrows, as his
"stinking woman!" This trait of one of their
etiquette is not inappreciable to one of their
own tales, in which a visitor is represented as
sitting in his best robes, and seated in the recep-
tion room awaiting the arrival of his host. A
guest which had been disporting itself upon
the beams above, insinuating its nose into a jar
of oil which was put there for safe keeping,
frightened at the sudden intrusion of the caller,
ran away, and in so doing upset the oil jar,
which fell directly on the caller, striking him a
severe blow, and ruining his elegant garments
with the saturation of the oil. Just as the face
of the guest was purple with rage at the disas-
ter, the host entered, and when the proper salutations
were performed, to explain the situation. "As I entered your
honourable apartment, and seated myself under
your honourable beam, I inadvertently terrified
your honourable rat, which fell and upset your
honourable oil jar upon my mean and insignificant
clothing, which is the reason of my contemptible
appearance in your honourable presence."—*IV.*
C. Daily News.

THE ROMANCE OF A MONK.

PADRE AGOSTINO'S CAREER.

The most popular man in Italy at the present
moment, says the Rome correspondent of the
N. Y. Tribune, is Padre Agostino di Montefiore,
the famous Franciscan monk, who was person-
ally appointed by the Pope to preach a course of
Lenten sermons in the Church of San Carlo, and
who wound up the last of his eloquent discourses
on Palm Sunday by invoking a divine blessing
upon King Humbert and upon the Royal House
of Savoy. Although but four years of age when
he issued forth from a monastery, he has elapsed
since he issued forth from a monastery, he has elapsed
years in the cloister, yet his name is on every
lip from the Alps to the southernmost point of the
peninsula, his portraits are as numerous through-
out the country as those of the Holy Father,
King Humbert, and Garibaldi put together, and
the population almost approaches idolatry. All
this has been achieved by the most incomparable
eloquence, by a singular boldness of expression,
by doctrines which, while intensely patriotic, are
altogether socialistic in their tendencies, and by
the romance of his past career.

The padre's history is a most romantic one.
He is a member of an ancient and princely
family of Montefiore. Rich in ancestry, but
poor so far as fortune was concerned, he fell in
love with a beautiful girl of the great house of
Odescalchi. Although fully her equal as regards
rank, his poverty was regarded by her relatives
as an insuperable bar to the idea of marriage.
Thoroughly disheartened and disgusted, the
young man left Rome and betook himself to
Sicily, where he joined the insurrectionary forces
of Garibaldi. He greatly distinguished himself,
fought by the side of Crispien and Cluseret, was
promoted for conspicuous gallantry to the rank of
major, and was wounded on several occasions.
The most serious injury he received was at the
battle of Volturno, on October 1, 1860, when he
was struck down by a rifle bullet through the
chest while leading his battalion in a charge on the
Neapolitan forces. For a long time he lay
between life and death in the hospital. While
there he received news to the effect that the
young Princess Odescalchi had been betrothed
by her parents to a Florentine marchese of great
wealth, and that the marriage was about to
take place. The effect of accomplishing his
mission then had seemed doubtful, and a few weeks
later, though still exceedingly weak from the
result of his wound, he left the hospital and
hastened with all speed to Rome.

On reaching this city he learned that the young
Princess had committed suicide by means of
poison on the eve of the wedding to the Marquis.
The young Garibaldi major, frantic with grief,
immediately challenged the Florentine noble to
a duel, and almost at the first onset he was
slain through his rival's throat in such a manner
as to sever the jugular immediately, and broken-hearted
he ensued almost immediately, and broken-hearted
he ensued almost immediately, and broken-hearted
he ensued almost immediately, and broken-hearted
he ensued almost immediately, and broken-hearted

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—179 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
 China Traders Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—\$130 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$100 per share, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—\$150 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$4 per cent. premium, sellers.
 China and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$65 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$137 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$240 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$100.
 India and China Navigation Company, Limited—\$4 per cent. div., ex. div., sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$278 per share, sellers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$111 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$124 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$86 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$16 per share, buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Punjion and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$29 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$191 per share, sales.
 Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$675 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.
 The East Asiatic Company, Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.
 The Sanyo Kyoan Planting Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, buyers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nominal.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par., nominal.
 The Chira-Horace Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$14 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$139 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$74 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, ex. div., buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share, buyers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, buyers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.
 The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$71 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, buyers.
 The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$26 per share, sellers.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/6
 Bank Bills, at demand 3/6
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/6
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 3/8
 Bank Bills, at demand 3/8
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/8
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/11

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 7/3
 Bank Bills, at demand 7/3
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 7/3
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 7/3

OPUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.
 OLD MALWA, per picul\$600
 (Allowance, Taels 80).
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest\$571
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest\$520
 NEW PATNA, (bottom choice) per chest\$571
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest\$575
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest\$501
 NEW PATNA, (bottom choice) per chest\$510
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest\$550
 OLD PATNA (best quality) per picul\$500
 OLD PATNA (second quality) per picul\$475

EXPORT CARGO.
 Per Parthia, str., for Kobe, 400 packages Lead, 1,700 bags Sugar, 10 cases Wine, 675 bales Cotton, 126 bales Rattan, 15 bales Cow Hides, and 103 packages Sundries. For Yokohama, 4 cases Cigars and 90 packages Merchandise. For Vancouver, B.C., 300 bags Rice, 3 chests Opium, and 121 packages Merchandise. For Victoria, B.C., 30 chests Opium, 800 bags Rice, 45 packages Opium, 1 box Silk and Cotton, and 94 packages Merchandise. For Seattle, 500 bags Rice, 20 cases Oil, and 137 packages Merchandise. For New Westminster, 6 chests Opium, and 23 packages Merchandise. For Tacoma, 101 bales Gunnies. For Boston, 95 packages Merchandise. For Chicago, 117 packages Merchandise. For New York, 176 packages Merchandise.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ganges*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 5th instant.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Manoir*, from Sydney, left Port Darwin for this port on the 27th ultimo, and is due here on the 5th instant.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fairy*, with the Canadian mails, left Vancouver for Japan and Hongkong on the afternoon of the 16th ultimo.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Abyssinia*, with the Canadian mails, left Vancouver on Friday afternoon, the 26th ultimo, for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The 'Shire' line steamer *Flintshire*, from London, &c., left Singapore on the 28th ultimo for this port, and is due here on the 4th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Orion*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, and may be expected here on or about the 4th instant.

The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenagla*, from London, left Singapore for this port on the 31st ultimo, and is expected here on the 5th instant.

The 'Ben' line steamer *Benlarig*, from London, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo, and is expected here on the 6th instant.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Diomed*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 7th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Nizam*, left Bombay at 8 a.m. on the 25th ultimo, and is due here on or about the 10th instant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 YORKSHIRE, British steamer, 1,426, O. J. H. Arnold, 1st August, London, and Singapore 25th July, General.—Russell & Co.
 NAMCHOW, British steamer, 1,109, C. A. Coloma, 1st August, Singapore 26th July, General.—Chinese.
 OMEGA, British bark, 480, Brown, 2nd August, Yokohama 4th June, Ballast.—Order.
 ACHILLES, British steamer, 1,451, Charles Anderson, 2nd August, Shanghai 27th July, and Fochow 31st, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, Harris, 2nd August, Fochow 30th July, Amoy 31st, and Swatow 1st August, General.—D. LaPraik & Co.
 IPIHIGENIA, German steamer, 1,059, L. Voltmer, 2nd August, Kobe 27th July, General.—Siemens & Co.
 ANTON, German steamer, 396, J. Eggert, 2nd August, Tourn 29th July, and Holhow 31st, General.—Wiel & Co.
 FUSIUM, Chinese steamer, 1,504, A. Croad, 2nd August, Whampoa 2nd August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
 HIDEYOSHI MARU, Japanese steamer, 466, A. Murray, 2nd August, Port Cockburn 31st July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer, Wm. Ward, 2nd August, San Francisco 8th July, and Yokohama 27th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

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 Fushun, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
 Vexos, German steamer, for Saigon.
 Fortune, Siamese bark, for Shanghai.
 Haitan, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
 Namchow, British steamer, for Amoy.
 Yokohama, British steamer, for Kobe.
 Ningpo, British steamer, for Ningpo, &c.

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PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
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 Per *Haiphong*, str., from Fochow, Amoy, &c.—123 Chinese.
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 HIDEYOSHI MARU, Japanese steamer, 466, A. Murray, 2nd August, Port Cockburn 31st July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer, Wm. Ward, 2nd August, San Francisco 8th July, and Yokohama 27th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
 Gluckburg, German steamer, for Amoy.
 Friga, German steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
 Fushun, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
 Vexos, German steamer, for Saigon.
 Fortune, Siamese bark, for Shanghai.
 Haitan, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
 Namchow, British steamer, for Amoy.
 Yokohama, British steamer, for Kobe.
 Ningpo, British steamer, for Ningpo, &c.

DEPARTURES.
 August 2, *Talamon*, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
 August 2, *Chefoo*, British steamer, for Swatow.
 August 2, *Sochow*, British str., for Hoihow.
 August 2, *Store Nordiske*, Danish steamer, for a cruise.
 August 2, *Frigga*, German steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
 August 2, *Haitan*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
 August 2, *Nizam*, British str., for Singapore, &c.
 August 2, *Gluckburg*, German str., for Amoy.
 August 2, *Quallior*, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.
 August 2, *Vexos*, German steamer, for Saigon.
 August 2, *Fooksang*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
 August 2, *Ningpo*, British str., for Ningpo, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per *Achilles*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—21 Chinese.
 Per *Haiphong*, str., from Fochow, Amoy, &c.—123 Chinese.
 Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Captain Reynolds, R.A., Lieut. Little, R.A., Messrs. J. N. Angus and L. H. Dolt.

DEPARTED.
 Per *Dresden*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore—Messrs. Frank Hoffman, Shi Min Pa and 73 Chinese. For Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. Buschmann and child, Miss Adela Baraldi, and Dr. Metz. For Bremen—Mr. R. Forster. From Shanghai for Genoa—Miss Feindel, Messrs. H. Günther and F. Rodewald. From Japan for Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lee, and Mr. Ebbard. For Brindisi—Mr. Narabara. For Genoa—Dr. J. Hoffmann, Colonel Greenfield and Mr. Tamura. For Bremen—Mr. F. Timm.

REPORTS.
 The British steamship *Namchow* reports that she left Singapore on the 26th ultimo. Had moderate wind and fine weather.
 The British steamship *Achilles* reports that she left Shanghai on the 27th ultimo; arrived at Fochow on the 29th, left again on the 31st. Experienced variable winds with cloudy and unsettled weather.
 The British steamship *Haiphong* reports that she left Fochow on the 30th ultimo. Had fresh north-east to north-west winds and cloudy weather to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 31st. Had moderate southerly winds and hazy weather with swell from south-west. Left Swatow at 5 p.m. on the 1st instant. Had moderate south-west winds and fine clear weather to port. In Fochow, the steamships *Tartar* and *Haishin*. In Amoy, the steamships *Woonung* and *Kailong*. In Swatow, the steamships *Fokien* and *Taiwan*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 YORKSHIRE, British steamer, 1,426, O. J. H. Arnold, 1st August, London, and Singapore 25th July, General.—Russell & Co.
 NAMCHOW, British steamer, 1,109, C. A. Coloma, 1st August, Singapore 26th July, General.—Chinese.
 OMEGA, British bark, 480, Brown, 2nd August, Yokohama 4th June, Ballast.—Order.
 ACHILLES, British steamer, 1,451, Charles Anderson, 2nd August, Shanghai 27th July, and Fochow 31st, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, Harris, 2nd August, Fochow 30th July, Amoy 31st, and Swatow 1st August, General.—D. LaPraik & Co.
 IPIHIGENIA, German steamer, 1,059, L. Voltmer, 2nd August, Kobe 27th July, General.—Siemens & Co.
 ANTON, German steamer, 396, J. Eggert, 2nd August, Tourn 29th July, and Holhow 31st, General.—Wiel & Co.
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